

## **AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:**

Please amend the claims as follows:

1. (Withdrawn) A method of manufacturing a hollow stabilizer comprising:

a pipe comprising step of compressing an eletroseamed pipe in a temperature range of a hot state or a warm state so as to make a rate of a thickness with respect to an outer diameter between 18 and 35%;

a forming step of forming the compressed electroseamed pipe in a stabilizer shape in a cold state;

a step of applying a heat treatment to a half-finished stabilizer;

a shot peening step of impacting shot on the half-finished stabilizer; and

a step of coating the half-finished stabilizer.

2. (Withdrawn) A method of manufacturing a hollow stabilizer comprising:

a pipe compressing step of compressing an electroseamed pipe in a temperature range of a hot state or a warm state so as to make a rate of a thickness with respect to an outer diameter between 18 and 35%;

a forming step of forming the compressed electroseamed pipe in a stabilizer shape in a cold state;

a step of applying a heat treatment to a half-finished stabilizer;

a shot peening step of impacting shot on the half-finished stabilizer; and

a step of coating the half-finished stabilizer.

3. (Previously Presented) A hollow stabilizer formed by bending a material obtained by compressing an electroseamed pipe in a temperature range of a hot state or a warm state so as to make a ratio of thickness of more than 27% up to 35% with respect to an outer diameter, wherein a heat treatment including hardening and tempering is applied and shot peening is applied to an outer surface portion.

4. (Previously Presented) A hollow stabilizer formed by bending a material obtained by compressing an electroseamed pipe in a temperature range of a hot state or a warm state so as to make a ratio of thickness with respect to an outer diameter between more than 27% and 35%, whereby shot peening is applied to an outer surface portion.

5. (Previously Presented) The hollow stabilizer according to claim 3, wherein a starting point of fatigue failure exists in an outer surface portion thereof.

6. (Previously Presented) The hollow stabilizer according to claim 3, wherein the ratio of thickness with respect to the outer diameter is 30% or less.

7. (Previously Presented) The hollow stabilizer according to claim 3, wherein a bead of an inner surface portion thereof is removed therefrom.

8. (Previously Presented) The hollow stabilizer according to claim 3, wherein a ratio of maximum stresses generated on an inner surface and the outer surface (inner surface stress/outer surface stress) is 0.4 or less.